June 2004

Ohio5 Government Documents

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Recommended Citation

Prophet, Mary; Fitch, Megan; and He, Joy (2004) "Ohio5 Government Documents," *Against the Grain*: Vol. 16: Iss. 3, Article 11.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.4341](https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.4341)

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The CONSORT Colleges, (Denison University, Kenyon College, Ohio Wesleyan University, and The College of Wooster) are all Federal Depository libraries. The documents departments of these institutions have a long history of cooperation. In 1983 the CONSORT colleges’ documents departments, along with Otterbein College, developed a Union List of item selections. This union list was updated each year between 1983 and 1991 during the annual depository update cycle. Cooperative collection development began during this period in an informal and uncoordinated manner as documents personnel at each institution adjusted their selections after consideration of the selections at other institutions.

The Five Colleges of Ohio (CONSORT schools outlined above plus Oberlin College) consortium was formed in 1995 with the assistance of the Mellon Foundation. The initial goals of the consortium were to “consolidate library activities using electronic and other means to achieve significant savings” and to “develop specific programs and strategies to improve educational effectiveness and gain financial efficiencies by addressing cost-saving opportunities in administrative areas of their budgets.” (http://www2.kenyon.edu/Ohio5/press_release.html)

The Government Documents Subcommittee of the Library Committee developed specific proposals in the area of acquisitions and collection development for federal publications. The group began by updating the existing Union List of Item selections and establishing some basic tenets relating to documents acquisition and collection development. The following list quotes and/or synthesizes those basic tenets.

1. All libraries will select titles on the Basic Collection list.
2. The Serial Set, as the heart of depository collections, will need to be retained by most libraries.
3. All item numbers other than those for the Serial Set and the Basic Collection will be reviewed for usefulness to the curriculum and the local community.
4. Some item numbers will be of marginal value to all libraries but will be important enough to require selection by one or more institutions. This will require written agreements for selection, retention, and housing between the institutions.
5. Some currently selected item numbers will not be needed by any of the libraries. These should be deselected.
6. Item numbers not currently selected that would be a valuable addition to the collection of either individual institutions or to the consortium as a whole will be added.

Review of item selections showed approximately two-thirds of all items were selected by multiple libraries. A zero-based review of item selections (a review where every item available to be selected is considered, whether it is currently selected or not) began in 1995 with congressional publications. The availability of congressional documents in either paper or microfiche format created an additional decision point. Each item number was evaluated for relevance to the curriculum and/or the local community and ranked accordingly.

The ranking system established for the congressional materials consisted of the following choices:

1. Must have in the current format
2. Not critical to the local collection, would like to keep
3. Marginal value to local collection, will drop or keep as needed by consortium
4. Not needed in local collection, should drop. May be needed in consortium.
5. Not necessary to have within the consortium
6. Volunteers to change current format
7. Volunteers to drop item

At the beginning of the review, The Five Colleges of Ohio was a new consortium and the librarians involved were new to OhioLINK.

There was little experience with the benefits of direct patron request for materials and the statewide delivery system for library materials. Given these circumstances, the group was pleased with the results of the review of congressional materials. At that time there were 54 active House and Senate committees. Print or microfiche options resulted in a total of 104 different item numbers. After the ranked review, 14 items were dropped and an additional 10 were converted from paper to microfiche format.

As expected from the basic tenets outlined above, very little change was evidenced in the selection of materials that are part of the Serial Set. For non-congressional materials only four ranks were used.

1. Must keep — critical to the local collection
2. Would like to keep but not critical to the local collection
3. Willing to drop if available elsewhere in the consortium
4. Not necessary to have within the consortium

As review of the agency selections progressed, the urgency to reduce the cataloging burden across the consortium increased. Some changes in collection development patterns continued to develop but pressure to complete the review and make cataloging assignments gradually moved the focus away from a comprehensive reassessment of item selections.

**Cataloging**

As previously alluded to, the four CONSORT schools also cooperate regarding cataloging of government documents. For those libraries sharing the CONSORT catalog, cataloging assignments were made at the same time the collection review was undertaken. Responsibilities for cataloging items received by more than one school are divided by call number range. Items received by only one school are cataloged by that school, regardless of call number. Union lists are maintained and updated regularly, and cataloging is performed using uniform guidelines established and maintained by the schools as a group.

Development and successful implementation of cooperative cataloging procedures has continued on page 40.
school in the consortium would assess its collection in the area under scrutiny, utilizing the condition criteria developed for the War of the Rebellion and the Serial Set projects. The best copy of each item would be sent to the Newark facility. Creation of such a collection would have several benefits. It would allow participating schools to weed local collections and free up much needed shelf space while ensuring ongoing access, and it would also create a single collection that could become the focus of preservation efforts, much more efficient use of preservation time and dollars.

The Subcommittee decided to use the publications of the Federal Security Agency as a test to assess the process itself as well as outcomes. This agency was established in 1939, dissolved in 1953, and its components transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The process decided upon for this project was very similar to the one used for the Serial Set inventory: each school would add holdings and condition statements to a master file which would work its way around the schools. The project is still in this assessment phase: at least one school has discovered that a good number of its holdings in this area were at one point integrated into the general collection; identifying them is proving to be time consuming. However, the Subcommittee remains optimistic that this approach, while not a quick fix, will provide over time a consortial collection that is in better condition, more complete and more accessible than could be managed on an individual basis.

Cooperative Agreements
In addition to these projects the four CONSORT schools entered into three significant agreements regarding the collection and retention of materials:
- Kenyon will keep NOAA weather charts CDs; Denison will keep NASA Magellan CDs.
- Denison maintains the archives of the Five Colleges Government Documents Sub-Committee.
- Denison agreed to be the map library of record for CONSORT.

Access
A final tool that assists with collection development and access is the OhioLINK courier system that transports not only patron-requested library materials, but also other documents among the Consort schools. The system can be used for quick and easy delivery directly to a staff member of fragile materials whose use needs to be mediated and in-house, or another library's copy of materials that have been lost locally and which can then be duplicated as a replacement for that local collection as allowed by copyright law. The courier system allows patrons and staff to receive materials from the consortial storage facility, creating part of the support structure for efforts such as the best agency copy project.

Concluding Thoughts
The relatively modest inter-library collection development cooperative that began in 1983 has evolved into a consortially-based set of programs. As consortial cooperation has matured, attention has turned to the future. It has been several years since the initial zero based item review, and the evolution of the Federal Depository Library Program is creating a very different collection development universe for government documents. The move to a more electronic program brings up fundamental collection development questions for depositories: what does it mean to select an electronic item? What role does a library catalog play in the electronic age? What should be select in paper, providing local long-term access, or in electronic format, over which libraries have considerably less local control? Additionally, in a consortial with a high level of cooperation and access to member collections, what items should each library select? Over the next several years the Government Documents Subcommittee of the Five Colleges of Ohio will build on our history of cooperation, our developed experience, and our tools to work through these questions together and as a group complete another zero based item review. As we look to the future it is our goal to keep refining our tools and methods, and to instill a consortial expectation that government documents collection development is a fluid enterprise that requires regular attention.

Future Dates for Charleston Conferences

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